core, where trusted indicates that this section of the operating system is immutable in nature (see Col. 2, lines 66-67 and Col. 5, lines 37-38). Thus, England fails to place the system in a trusted state, but instead has a core of the operating system which is <u>designated as trusted</u> because no other applications or sections of the operating system can change it. Specifically, England discloses that "a processor executing in a particular ring cannot alter code or data in a higher priority ring" (see Col. 5, lines 57-58). Further, an operating system 122 that executes in Ring 1 and trusted applications 124 that execute in Ring 3 "cannot alter directly" a trusted core 120 that executes in Ring 0, the most privileged ring (see Col. 5, lines 59-67 and lines 52-53).

The trusted core of England checks to determine if the data is trusted and stores it in a secret store 126 in memory. Further, the core stores a cryptographic measure in a digest at the time the trusted core stores data in the secret store 126 (see Col. 6, lines 10-15). England discloses that the trusted core will then provide, to authorized applications or additional cores of the operating systems, a gatekeeper storage key (GSK). The GSK, as disclosed by England, enables the application or other cores of the operating system to access the data stored in the secret store 126 (see Col. 11, lines 46-49 and Col. 12, lines 18-37).

Accordingly, England fails to disclose placing a processor in a trusted state. Instead, England is using an immutable core of an operating system to determine the trustworthiness of data, not having a processor capable of being in a trusted or a non-trusted state. Because the trusted core of England is a permanent section of the operating system, it is impossible for the trusted core of England to exit its trusted state. In England, trusted describes the <u>code</u> not the <u>condition</u> of the operating system.

Regarding independent claim 9, England fails to disclose maintaining a hardware asset with an applications processor of a system to indicate to another hardware component of the

system a trust state of the applications processor, wherein the system comprises a wireless device. As described above, England fails to disclose a trust state of a processor. England discloses indicating with one core of an operating system the trustworthiness of data to another core of the operating system, and therefore is not maintaining a hardware asset of a system to indicate the trust state of an applications processor to <u>another</u> hardware component, as recited in independent claim 9.
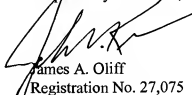
Independent claims 18, 24, 28 and 34 recite similar features to claim 9, and therefore independent claims 9, 18, 24, 28 and 34 are patentable over England for at least the same reasons.

Claims 1, 9, 18, 24, 28 and 34 are patentable over the applied reference. Claims 2-7, 10, 12-17, 19-23, 25-27, 29-33 and 35-37 depend from claims 1, 9, 18, 24, 28 and 34, respectively, and therefore are patentable for at least the same reasons, in addition to the additional features they recite. Withdrawal of the rejections is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of all pending claims are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,

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